

TODAY MARKS THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF EUROPEAN WAR

Germany's Declaration of War against Russia Made Just One Year Ago.

The second year of the European war opens today. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war against Russia and the last chance vanished of localizing the Austro-Serbian war, declared three days previously by Austria-Hungary.

All the great powers of Europe were drawn into a struggle the like of which history has not heretofore recorded. Eleven nations are at war and almost all lands are affected, directly or indirectly. Millions of men have been killed, wounded or carried to captivity in hostile countries. Billions of dollars have been expended. Thousands of square miles of territory have been devastated and hundreds of cities and towns laid waste. Half the world is in mourning for the dead. And although the war has been in progress with unexampled fury for a year, the result may be summarized in one brief sentence: No decisive results have been achieved and the end is not in sight.

No Signs of Peace.

Determination to pursue the war to a decisive ending has been expressed by high officials of all the belligerent nations, preparations are being made for next winter's campaign, and, in fact, indications from Europe are that it is more likely to increase in size rather than decrease. It is still an open question whether Bulgaria, Rumania or Greece will be drawn in.

In view of the immensity of the struggle, previous standards count for little in considering the price the world is paying. The figures involved are so vast as to convey little meaning. The nations at war have poured out their treasures of men and gold without limit. The usual standards of life have been subordinated or disregarded, and in some cases social, industrial and political activities have been virtually reorganized on a militaristic basis, to make all contribute to the supreme necessities of war.

It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics of the number of men engaged, the casualties and the cost. For obvious reasons the size of the various armies is kept secret. Most of the nations do not consider it expedient to reveal the number of casualties; in fact, Great Britain is the only one which has given out official totals. As to the money expended, there are available only partial statistics.

More than half the population of the world lives in the countries at war. The population of the warring countries is estimated roughly at 947,000,000, and of the countries at peace at 797,000,000. The population of the entente nations is perhaps five times as great as that of their opponents. The number of men under arms has been estimated variously, usually in the neighborhood of 20,000,000. William Michaelis, writing recently in a Berlin magazine put the number of soldiers at war at 21,770,000; for the allies 12,320,000 for Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey 8,950,000.

Great Loss of Life.

No previous war has approached the present one in wholesale destruction of life. This is due not only to the number of men involved, but to the terrible efficiency of modern weapons. Trench warfare on a great scale, with its deadly charges, mining operations and extensive use of artillery and hand grenades, has contributed to this end. Whereas in the past it has been calculated that the proportion of killed to total casualties runs 1 to 3 or 1 to 10, the proportion in trench warfare, as indicated by official British statistics, is about 1 to 5.

The battles on the plains of Flanders, on the Warsaw front, in the Austro-German advance through Galicia and in the Carpathians were attended by frightful slaughter. Russian losses in the arapathians alone were estimated unofficially at 500,000. Along the battlefields from Arras, in northwestern France, to the Belgian coast whole fields have been covered with corpses, and at the time of the German attempt to reach the English channel the Yser canal was choked with the dead. According to official British statistics, the British army alone has been losing of late, in killed and wounded and missing 2,000 a day. On June 9 Premier Asquith announced that British casualties since the beginning of the war (including naval losses of 13,549 up to May 31) amounted to 258,069, of which the total of killed was 50,342.

The losses of Germany, France and Russia, by reason of their larger armies, have been far greater. The Heer and Politik of Berlin early in the June estimated the total German losses at more than 5,000,000 soldiers of the countries at war with Germany and her allies have been killed, wounded or captured. Hallaire Belloc, the English military writer, said Germany's potential manhood for actual fighting probably has diminished from all causes by nearly one-half in the first year of the war, and asserted a conservative estimate was that Germany had much nearer 4,000,000 than 3,000,000 men permanently out of the field. Estimates of the total casualties run from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 with the former figure probably conservative.

Great Cost.

The cost in money runs to a similarly huge total. Great Britain is now spending about \$15,000,000 a day on the war, according to Premier Asquith. Albert Meth, general budgetary officer, calculates the war is costing France \$10,000 a minute, or \$14,400,000 a day. William Michaelis recently estimated the daily cost to Germany at \$3,250,000, saying forty days of this war cost as much as the whole Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. In March Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the imperial treasury of Germany, said the war was costing all belligerents \$375,000,000 a week.

On the basis of Dr. Helfferich's estimate, the first year of the war cost the stupendous sum of \$11,500,000,000. Mr. Michaelis puts the figure at over billions of dollars, not including

Italy's expenditures; a sum more than fifty per cent greater than the gold production of the world during the last 500 years. Other estimates run still higher to twenty billion dollars or more.

In addition to the money expended directly on the war, the loss in destruction of property on land and sea has run high into the millions. Great losses are being occasioned by the cessation of production of many forms of productive industry. The energies of the world have been largely diverted to making war. Factories of all sorts have been turned over to the making of war munitions, men taken from mill and field, to be replaced by women, old men and children. Economists assert that for generations to come the world will feel the effect of the huge losses, in the burden of taxation and otherwise, and sociologists make conflicting predictions as to its moral, physical and psychological effect on generations living and to come.

Neutrals Affected.

Neutrals as well as belligerents have been affected. The financial stringency which followed the outbreak of war was world wide. The United States, in common with other neutrals has been confronted with the threatened abridgement of its rights, particularly at sea, and has sent notes of remonstrance to England and Germany, the complications with the latter country following the sinking of the Lusitania giving especial concern.

The war has been attended with many unexpected features, one of which is its protraction. It had been believed that such a struggle would be of comparatively short duration, on account of the cost and loss of life it would entail. At the outset it was commonly said that within less than a year the nations involved would be compelled to seek peace no other reason. While each side has won its victories, no final results have been reached in any of the campaigns, with a few minor exceptions, of the lesser operations in distant colonies. Over the greater part of the Franco-Belgian front the opposing nations are facing each other in the same positions as last September. Movements on the eastern front have been wider, but with no signs of an approaching decision.

The German plan is generally assumed to have been to deal first with France, in the early weeks of the war, and then to turn on Russia. The fierce resistance of Belgium and the unexpectedly quick mobilization of both the French and Russian armies prevented this. Nevertheless Germany has been able to hold her own on both the eastern and western fronts.

Separate Wars.

In reality the struggle of the eleven nations is divided into a number of separate wars, related to each other in only a general way. The whole of military operations may be summarized as follows:

In France and Belgium, Germany is battling with Great Britain, France and Belgium. In August, Germany invaded Belgium and France, pushing southward almost to the gates of Paris. Following the battle of the Marne, perhaps the most important contest of the war thus far, the Germans were compelled to retreat and have since held an entrenched line from the Belgium coast to Alsace, retaining possession of the latter and most of Belgium. In this theater the war has been so even that the capture of a group of houses or a few yards of trenches has been considered a victory worthy of mention in the official reports. The German attempt to break through to the English channel, the British victory at Paris, Chelle, the German triumph at Soissons, while calling forth supreme efforts, did not materially change the relative positions of the antagonists along the front of nearly 300 miles.

On the eastern front Russia faces Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russian armies invaded Galicia and Bukovina, capturing most of the former province, but lost the greater part of this territory as a result of Field Marshal von Mackensen's great drive from Cracow. The Germans invaded Poland, and the Russian army led to some of the deadliest fighting of the war. In time the struggle here settled down to trench warfare, much as in the west, with Germany retaining a large part of Russian Poland. Russian invasions of East Prussia resulted in the capture of the Baltic provinces of Russia, capturing Libau, on the sea. The unprecedented extension of battle lines which this war has witnessed reached its most remarkable exemplification in this campaign, in which the front has been drawn more than 600 miles, from the Baltic to Bukovina.

Italian Campaign.

Italy, after ten months of uncertainty, began war with Austria-Hungary, in May, and has occupied a fringe of Austrian territory in the mountains adjacent to the north. The dead Trent are the objectives of the Italian campaign. Owing to the difficult nature of the ground neither of the antagonists has made much headway.

Only the Gallipoli peninsula in the Dardanelles and the Bosporus are at war with France, Great Britain and Russia with possession of Constantinople as the great stake. Following the failure of the naval assault on the Dardanelles by an Anglo-French fleet, troops were landed on the peninsula. Few details of this campaign have been particularly severe, and that the allies have occupied and retained the tip of the peninsula.

Serbia and Montenegro, the former assisted by British troops, are at war with Austria-Hungary. The Austrian invasion of Serbia ended in failure. On the Montenegrin front there has been only desultory fighting. Both

Serbia and Montenegro have recently invaded Albania, with the object of obtaining ports on the sea.

On Asiatic soil Russia is at war with Turkey in the Black Sea region. Neither side has employed large numbers of troops in this campaign. There has been fighting in the Caucasus and Persia, with no great accomplishments. Further south, in Mesopotamia, there has been sporadic fighting between Turkish and British troops. Turkey sent an army to attack the Suez canal, but the main body of troops failed to reach its objective.

In Africa French and British troops occupied Togoland and part of the Kamerun, German possession. A British attack on German East Africa was defeated.

The insular possessions of Germany in the Pacific were captured by Great Britain and Japan.

Tsingtau, the German fortress in China, was captured by the Japanese, aided by a British contingent.

No Great Sea Battles.

On the seas there have been no great battles. Great Britain's supremacy, owing to the overwhelming superiority of her fleet, has not been disputed to the ultimate issue, the main German fleet having remained in home waters. Two German cruisers which were in the Mediterranean when war began went to the Dardanelles, and were acquired by Turkey. A few German cruisers and converted merchantmen, including the famous Emden, and the Karlsruhe, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, raided shipping of the allies for a time, but were eventually sunk or forced to intern in neutral ports. The Austro-Hungarian fleet has remained in the Adriatic and the Turkish fleet has been kept from the Aegean. Germany's merchant marine has been swept from the seas.

There have been several naval battles of importance, however. In the first month of the war Rear Admiral Beatty's squadron dashed into Heligoland Light, near the German coast, and sank three German cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. In January occurred a battle in the North sea between British warships and a German squadron which presumably was attempting a raid on the English coast. The battle and the German cruiser Blucher was sunk.

English Coast Attacked.

The German Far East squadron defeated Vice Admiral Cradock's British squadron of the Chilean coast on November 1, sinking the Good Hope and Monmouth. The British obtained their revenge in December when, off the Falkland Islands, a powerful British fleet defeated the German ships, sinking the Scharnhorst, Leipzig, Gneisenau and Nuernberg.

German squadrons have twice attacked the English coast, causing some loss of life and damage to property. English towns including London have also been attacked. The German air force, which has made several successful trips across the North sea, raiding points on the east coast.

Methods of fighting have been altered radically in consequence of the lessons learned in the first year of the war. It has been pre-eminently a war of machines. The development of modern scientific development have been taxed to devise new instruments of death and destruction more potent than ever had been employed. It has been also a war of surprises. New problems have arisen, necessitating reconstruction of the theory of war, and the approval of the military authorities were discarded, and the staffs of the various armies were compelled to grapple with situations for which there was no precedent.

The first great surprise of the war was the German forty-ton gun, which was a one-half inch gun, which hurled for some fifteen miles a shell weighing almost a ton. The great fortifications which were the pride of Belgium, and believed to be almost impregnable, were battered into ruins by these guns in a comparatively short time. The German gun, stationed ten miles from Antwerp, wrecked its elaborate defense works, Liege and Namur fell similarly.

The use of artillery and machine guns, in fact, has been one of the principal features of the war. Great quantities of machine guns, Krupp seven inch howitzers weighing nearly forty tons, with a six mile radius. The Austrian twelve inch howitzer also has proved exceptionally efficient. The French seventy-five millimeter gun is regarded as one of the most effective field pieces.

On all the European battlefields artillery has been the main reliance of the various armies. Trenches bristle with machine guns, which military men say, bid fair to relegate the rifle to a secondary place. It was with artillery that the Austro-German forces blasted their way across Galicia a few weeks ago, making what was said to be the greatest concentration of heavy and light field pieces ever seen. With artillery the British won at Neuve Chapelle, the Germans at Soissons. Every considerable movement of the infantry has been preceded by heavy artillery bombardment, and frequently the infantry has little more to do than occupy the positions of the enemy made untenable by artillery fire.

The deadliness of machine guns necessitated a change in tactics, for no troops in exposed positions could live within range of the rapid fire. Consequently trench warfare has developed to an extent never before seen. Whole armies moved into underground quarters, with elaborate labyrinthine passages and subterranean living and sleeping quarters.

The result of machine warfare was the use of ammunition on a scale for which the world was unprepared. England recognized it had her greatest problem, and made David Lloyd George minister of munitions, with power to mobilize the nation's workers for the production of war munitions on a colossal scale. France took similar measures. Italy, which had ten months to prepare for war, found it necessary after two months of fight-

ing to appoint by royal decree a supreme committee to increase the production of munitions. The battle of Neuve Chapelle alone is said to have cost the British the expenditure of more powder than the entire Boer war.

Cavalry Relapsed.

One result of the development of this form of warfare is the eclipse of cavalry as one of the principal arms of the service. Cavalry is still used to a small extent on the eastern front, but its employment in France virtually has been abandoned. The cavalry has been dismounted and placed in the trenches.

Almost as conspicuous is the development of submarine warfare. The remarkable exploits of submarines have proved their efficiency so thoroughly that already the supremacy of battleships has been challenged. Germany has been compelled to rely chiefly on these craft for her marine activities, has gained the greatest success with them. Their first large achievement was the torpedoing and sinking by one submarine within an hour of the British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue in the North sea in September. Since that time hundreds of vessels, warships and merchantmen, have been sent to the bottom. In the North sea, the Baltic and the English channel, the Adriatic and at the Dardanelles, from all causes more than 300 vessels have been destroyed. England has been the greatest sufferer by reason of her preponderance of shipping and also on account of the German government's attempt to blockade that country following the declaration of a war zone around the British Isles last February.

In size, speed and cruising radius the new type of submarine far exceeds the earlier small vessels, designed primarily for coast defense. Germany's new submarines are as long as a good sized cruiser. Captain Otto Hersing took the U-51 about 4,000 miles from Wilhelmshaven past Gibraltar, through the Mediterranean and to the Dardanelles, where it torpedoed the British battleships Triumph and Majestic, and proceeded to Constantinople. The voyage from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles required one month.

War in the Air.

The aeroplane at the beginning of the war so far as its military value was concerned, has proved its practicability so thoroughly that it must be rated with the submarine and the heavy gun as one of the great factors of the war. It has exercised a powerful influence over land operations, and to its use perhaps more than any other single factor may be ascribed the deadlock month after month in the principal fields of battle. It has rendered priceless service in reconnaissance, taking the place of the spy glass, and has caused a revision of the tactics and strategy of war. Aerial observers, flying over the opposing lines, are able to discover movements of any large bodies of troops, rendering that form of strategy based on surprise attacks of quick movements in force impossible. Aeroplanes also have been of great value in locating enemy positions, enabling the artillery to get the range and fire accurately on the unseen foe.

Dirigible balloons also are employed, but to a much less extent, although Germany still is constructing Zeppelins and has used them effectively for long distance raids they are generally regarded as less valuable than the aeroplanes.

Automobiles are used to an enormous extent, all private machines being requisitioned in some of the countries at war. In some instances Great numbers of automobiles have been utilized for rapid transportation of troops. Their main service, however, is in the handling of food supplies and ammunition. Armored automobiles, armed with machine guns or light field pieces also have been utilized.

Many new weapons of war have been tested with varying degrees of success. Poisonous gases, projected from tanks in the trenches, are reported to have enabled their users to capture opposing positions in several minor engagements. Steel darts

and incendiary bombs dropped from aeroplanes, and new types of hand grenades also have been employed, while in France both sides are said to have made use of apparatus for spraying burning oil.

The political effects of the war, tremendous as they must be, cannot yet be gauged. The principal result thus far is the definite rupture of the traditional alignment, which divided Europe for two years into two alliances with a theoretical balance of power. Great Britain, France and Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, constituting the triple alliance.

How They Lined Up.

From the day Austria-Hungary became involved in serious difficulties with Serbia there was little doubt Germany would support her ally in case Russia adhered to her traditional policy of defending her Slav kinsmen in the Balkans. The entrance in the war of France followed as a natural sequence to her alliance with Russia and Great Britain joined in after Germany's invasion of Belgium.

Italy was thus the only one of the six nations concerned in the two alliances which was not involved at the outset. Proclaiming her neutrality, she utilized the opportunity to seek from Austria the territory to the north of her border which she has long desired. Failing to obtain full satisfaction of her demands she denounced the triple alliance and joined the allies. The triple entente was thus converted into the quadruple entente, as it is sometimes called now.

Germany and Austria-Hungary were strengthened by the adherence of Turkey to the informal alliance with Germany which had sprung up in recent years and in November, Turkey entered the war. Montenegro took up arms with the Serbs, and Belgium, on being invaded, joined the allies. Japan, Germany's ally in the East, opened war on Germany following Berlin's refusal to surrender Tsingtau. There are thus eleven nations now at war, of which eight form what are known as the allies.

Political Turmoil.

Historians are agreed that the assassination of the Austrian archduke, Francis Ferdinand, in Sarajevo, Bosnia on June 28, 1914 while the immediate cause of the war was not the determining influence. Europe had been on the edge of the precipice for a decade. Perhaps the chief underlying factor was the development of the national idea, demanding that political divisions should be made to correspond with the territory inhabited by the various peoples of Europe; that each people, with common language and customs, should have political independence and a "place in the sun." The struggle to attain this end kept Europe in political turmoil. France aspired for Alsace and Lorraine, Italy for Trieste and the Trentino populated largely by Italians; Serbia for Bosnia, Rumania for Transylvania and Bessarabia, Austria-Hungary, within whose boundary is a complex of races with varying claims and aspirations, was particularly menaced by the growth of this idea, and it was one phase of this agitation—Serbia's desire for Bosnia—which brought on the crisis. The same motive brought in Montenegro and Italy, and influenced Russia and France to go to war.

The growth of the national idea was attended by the growth of militarism as a means for securing these desires. The greatest standing armies in history were built up, compulsory military service became widespread and enormous navies were constructed.

Out of it all with the mutual suspicion engendered, grew the situation which kept Europe in fear of war. Armed to excess, the nations awaited the war which finally came.

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ADVISE AS TO IMPROVING OF AN OLD LAWN

Reseed, Fertilize and Water. Says Federal Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The improvement of an old lawn is a very much more difficult problem than establishing a new one. In many cases it is impracticable to attempt the improvement of an old lawn that is in bad condition, say the specialists of the United States department of agriculture. However, if a reasonably good turf obtains, it is possible to better it, by reseed, fertilizing, watering, and mowing.

The majority of cases improvement is desired in the spring, since at this season many bare spots are in evidence as the result of the preceding winter. If the areas to be improved are small, they can be handworked, and reseeded with little difficulty. If they are large, it is usually advisable to spade them up, work thoroughly, and seed, as in the case of starting a new lawn. In any event, reseed should be done early in the spring with a liberal quantity of the mixture before described.

When Grass is Thin.

Whether the grass is thin over the entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a special seeder equipped with small discs has been found very satisfactory for cutting the seed into the soil and thereby producing favorable conditions for germination and subsequent growth. In the early spring, however, the soil is usually loose as a result of the freezing and thawing and is in sufficiently open condition to permit the seed to be covered with little difficulty. After seeding, if the ground has become quite dry, rolling is usually beneficial. Care should be taken when mowing or watering the newly seeded areas to avoid disturbing the young grass. This caution always applies in a measure to fall seeding, although there is not so much danger of damage in the case of the latter.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be followed carefully. Beginning in the early spring, the first thing to do is to remove with a rake the top dressing that has been applied the fall before. After removing this it is usually advisable to apply some fertilizer, even though the soil is already reasonably fertile.

Fertilizing.

One of the very best fertilizers for the lawn in the spring is nitrate of soda, but on account of its quick action and its caustic effect, extreme caution should be used in its application. Five pounds of nitrate of soda are sufficient for 1,000 square feet of lawn, and if applied in solution with the watering pot and the grass then thoroughly watered with a hose, there is little danger of scalding. Bone meal is probably the best commercial fertilizer to use on a lawn, considering the danger from the misuse of nitrate of soda. Bone meal can be used without taking any special caution in its application, as it is in no way injurious to the grass. Eight pounds to 1,000 square feet is a liberal application.

Any commercial fertilizer that is used should be applied early in the spring when the grass begins to grow. In fact, bone meal can be used to advantage every month during the growing season, except perhaps, July and August. Fertilizing through the season is especially

beneficial in keeping the grass stimulated at times when it would otherwise be more or less inactive. Pulverized limestone as a top dressing is very helpful, and an application of this substance can be made either in the fall, winter or spring. Lime corrects the acidity of the surface soil and is useful in checking the growth of moss and various other plants that are detrimental to the grass.

LOSES WEIGHT

To the Extent of Forty Pounds and Gives a Party in Celebration.

GLENDAL, Cal., July 31.—In honor of her birthday anniversary and because she had succeeded in losing forty pounds as the result of a diet system Mrs. Mattie Wood served a dinner to seventy-five of her friends recently the dinner being arranged on the scale of calories.

Each guest drew a number corresponding to a certain dish on the table. Each dish measured exactly 100 calories. Consequently some of the guests drew half a dozen beans, some a diminutive piece of pie, others a huge tray of jellies.

The meal was a replica of those which Mrs. Wood was allowed when on her diet, and is absolutely guaranteed to take off superfluous avoirdupois.

Some of the guests were seen hurrying around to restaurants and ice cream parlors when the party broke up and all admit that they lost weight.

WALNUT TIMBER IN BIG DEMAND

Used for Gun Stocks and Kansas Forests May Soon Be Depleted.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 31.—If the European war keeps up much longer all the walnut trees in Leavenworth county and this part of Kansas will be cut down. Walnut trees are being cut down in this section at a rate that is alarming the timber and shipping the timber to the East.

The walnut timber is wanted for gun stocks and a big price is paid for it. It is all sawed into short lengths and rushed to the gun manufacturers in the East by fast freight. A Kansas City firm is buying the walnut trees and getting out the lumber. All trees six inches in diameter are taken. Those selling the trees have not been told for which country they are being purchased.

One manufacturing company in the East is reported to have received an order for 1,000,000 rifles to be shipped to the allies as soon as possible. These guns require a stock of black walnut. The wood that is found to be most suitable for the purpose. This additional demand coming just at a time when black walnut is coming into the market for furniture and for interior finish is likely to send the price to unexampled heights.

Itinerant log buyers are likely to be along at almost any time now picking out black walnut for shipment to the mills. Now and then a grove of fine trees is found to be worth almost as much as the farm, unless the buyers take advantage of the land owner's ignorance. It is not improbable that other woods will be substituted for walnut before the war is over, but for the present the war is most invariably call for this material.